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VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

NUMBER 21.

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WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER BROKEN HEART.

Cruel, Cruel Vindex.

THE EXODUS.

\$300,000 Unclaimed Boun-
ty of Colored Soldiers
and Sailors.

Howard University Scheme
Ventilated.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ingersoll having abolished that
burning lake over which his satanic
majesty—your devil's father—has
so long ruled sole navigator, as-
sisted occasionally, it is said, by a
christian statesman, the fear of
roasting is no longer before my
eyes, hence my attack upon his son.
My allusion in a former letter to
certain marriages which it is un-
derstood would soon ultimate, has
had a decidedly bad effect upon the
temper of one of the parties re-
ferred to, and serious consequences
are likely to ensue. One of the
ladies referred to, who resides at
what, in local nomenclature, is
known as the "Terrace"—a little
angel when taken at high-tide—
charges her intended, a medical
student, whose name suggests a
good dinner, Mr.—well, I shall not
call names, with having violated
her confidence by telling the secret
of their engagement to your corre-
spondent; and, strange to say, upon
this vague suspicion, for indeed it
is nothing more, she has demanded
the return of her love epistles and
abruptly broken off the engage-
ment. The effect upon the young
man has been serious indeed; so
despondent has he become in con-
sequence of what he terms her
"rashness" that his friends posi-
tively assert that he has not resur-
rected a body or even made a noc-
turnal visit to a cemetery for more
than two weeks. Science, no less
than love, has been cruelly outraged
by your innocent correspondent.

It is rumored that a lady from
Mobile, Alabama, holding a position
in the public schools of this dis-
trict, whose name, whether it be
Miss Summer or Miss Winter, is
not of special importance at this
season of the year, will soon add
another to the laurels which the
heroines of her sex, whether ad-
ministering to the maimed and dy-
ing on tented field or the smoke
of battle had disappeared, or
smoothing with angelic touch the
pillow of the nameless outcast in
the city hospital, or comforting and
consoling the new made orphan or
widow, have by self-immolation
been steadily accumulating since
the dawn of creation. She has un-
dertaken the pleasant task of bind-
ing up by silken cords the heart of
a young man, broken into a thou-
sand pieces by her beautiful but
fickle sister; and when the debris
has been gathered, and the little
pieces of heart which the vandal
hand of her sister ruthlessly scat-
tered around have been gently
joined together, she will surrender
her family name for his; not for
love, but for that eccentric sym-
pathy for which the sex is so charac-
teristic. He, in the meantime, will

return to his desk in the tax collec-
tor's of this district, singing—
"Cheer up my lovely brother,
If you can't catch one fish,
Catch the other."

Mr. Frederick Douglass has re-
cently been subjected to severe
criticism by Mr. C. H. Tandy, and
others, for alleged coldness toward
Mr. T. when he called at the mar-
shal's office and requested to be
introduced to the President in or-
der that he might present to that
functionary his memorial. I am
informed that the coldness of which
Mr. Tandy complains was due to
the fact that he was accompanied
by a notorious hanger-on and dead
beat of the district—one Hall. In his
speech at Faneuil Hall, and again
at Cooper Institute, Mr. Tandy
took occasion to condemn, in un-
measured terms, the conduct of
Mr. Douglass, but he had nothing
to say as to his reception at the
White House, which, I am credita-
bly informed, reached that icy point
generally denominated zero. The
effort to raise funds at the North
and East, for the immediate succor
of the colored emigrants, has not
ultimated in as large collections as
some of our more sanguine people
anticipated, and the failure in this
regard has been due not to the ab-
sence of philanthropists or their
willingness to loosen their purse-
strings to relieve suffering human-
ity, but to the character—the per-
sonnel—of the organizations, by
which the money is to be collected
and disbursed. The unparalleled
haste which characterized the or-
ganization of relief committees by
broken-down politicians and char-
acterless adventurers impressed
people unfavorably, and suggested
the query: Will the money ever
reach the poor negroes? A gentle-
man, when solicited the other day
to contribute a dollar to the cause,
promptly gave five, with the re-
mark, that the additional four dol-
lars were intended to pay the ex-
penses of the one dollar to the
point of its destination.

A determined effort is being made
by a self-constituted committee of
"ringsters" to secure the passage of
a bill by Congress, directing the
Secretary of the Treasury to turn
over to Howard University three
hundred thousand dollars now in
the Treasury, resulting from un-
claimed bounties of colored soldiers
and sailors. This money justly be-
longs to the heirs of these soldiers
and sailors, but if they cannot be
found—and it now seems that they
cannot—it should be distributed in
such a manner as to benefit the
greatest number of the class to
which these brave soldiers and sail-
ors belonged in the Southern States.
Howard University has no better
claim to this fund than a private
individual, and this nefarious
scheme to retrieve its broken for-
tunes by the appropriation of this
fund, should be met and crushed
at the threshold. Why not devote
this money to the relief of the
poor colored emigrants who are ac-
cumulating upon the shores of the
Mississippi and Missouri rivers,
and becoming a burden to the
charitable people upon whom they
are being thrown, in the Western
States? While I do not consider
this a solution of the problem and
am not prepared at this time to re-
commend it, no fair-minded man
will deny that it possesses elements
of justice not to be found in the
Howard University scheme.

It was my purpose, Mr. Editor,
to say a word in this letter about a
certain "Shad," who luxuriates in
these waters, as well as a skillful
"Archer"—two gentlemen who have
for sometime been engaged in what
they facetiously term "lady-kill-
ing," but as I have spun out this
letter to an unpardonable length, I
must reserve these gentlemen, as
well as one or two ladies, for a
more convenient season.

VINDEX.

LETTER

From Hon. B. K. Bruce on
the Subject of Negro
Emigration to the
State of Kansas.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 18, 1879.

Col. W. L. Nugent, Jackson, Miss:

Dear Sir:—Your highly appreci-
ated favor of April 12th, has been
received and carefully considered.
I note with interest the suggestions
made relative to the exodus of the
colored people from the State of
Mississippi and other Southern
States, and heartily approve the
action contemplated by the thought-
ful conservative citizens of Missis-
sippi in connection therewith. The
sudden movement, will surely work
industrial embarrassment to the
States losing this population, and
great property losses, and personal
hardships to emigrants themselves;
and I think the convention of citi-
zens suggested in your letter and
subsequently announced in the
public press of the State to be held
in Vicksburg to consider and dis-
cuss this question, is eminently
proper, and promises most sub-
stantial and desirable results to the
members of both races of our peo-
ple. The causes prompting this
movement are complex and un-
multiplied, but from the best infor-
mation that I can obtain, the exodus
of the colored people of the South
is referable mainly to two consid-
erations—first, the feeling of uneasiness
and insecurity among the col-
ored classes, springing from the
unfortunate race collisions and vio-
lence that have sometimes existed
in certain localities, and in the sec-
ond, from the fact that colored la-
borers have not, in many instances,
received satisfactory returns for the
products of their labor. These
causes are origin of the movement,
but have, I fear, been stimulated to
some extent by highly and rose-
colored pictures of the advantages
of Western life and home. I hold
and have ever held, that the inter-
ests of the two races at the South
are so blended that one cannot en-
fer without in some sort, materially
affecting the other, and that there
is no necessary conflict of interests
between them, which should render
an exodus of the laboring classes
expedient or desirable. The remedy
for the present deplorable and
hurtful state of things is certainly
to be found in the hands of our citi-
zens, resident in the country and
comprised of both races. This rem-
edy, if applied in a just and kindly
temper, will correct not only exist-
ing evils, but open the way and in-
troduce better feelings between all
classes, and work the beginning of
an era of greater prosperity, than
has ever yet been enjoyed by the
South. This Convention of citizens
should certainly embrace the com-
petent men of every class of our
people. I suggest that it should
not only look to measures and ac-
tions that will remove all causes
of uneasiness and insecurity from
the minds of those contemplating
emigration, whether existing rela-
tive to person or property of the
emigrants, but it should encourage
the colored working classes to ac-
quire property in the Southern
States—homesteads and the prop-
erty interests connected therewith
that shall more closely than ever
identify this yeomanry with the
State of their birth and residence
and thus lay the foundation for
growth and contentment among
them on a firmer basis than has
heretofore been obtained. I feel a
deep and permanent interest in
this question, both in its relations
to my State and my race, and I

shall be gratified if I can find it
practicable to be present at the
convention to be held at Vicksburg.
But my public engagements and
private business are of such a na-
ture that I can't be present on that
occasion.

I am very truly yours,
B. K. BRUCE.

SUMMARY

Constitutional Convention.

Since our last, the Convention
has been mainly occupied with the
introduction of ordinances and res-
olutions. The first two articles—
relating to the distribution of pow-
ers—were adopted.

The first article is to the effect
that the powers of the State gov-
ernment shall be divided into three
distinct branches, and each of them
confided to a separate body of
magistracy.

The second is that no one of
these departments, nor any one
holding office in any one of them
shall exercise powers properly be-
longing to either of the others.

A largely signed petition in
favor of conferring the suffrage on
the females of the State was intro-
duced.

The committee on limitation
made a report on limitation of pow-
ers of government, embracing thirty-
two articles. Mr. Mathews of the
committee made a minority re-
port. The reports were read and
ordered to be printed in bill form.

Vicksburg Labor Conven-
tion.

The convention was organized
with Gen. Miles of Yazoo, Miss., as
president and four vice-presidents,
all colored, viz: F. E. Cassell of
Memphis, Tenn., James Hill of Hol-
ly Springs, Miss., H. M. Robinson,
of Helena, Ark., and David Young
of Concordia, La.

In his opening remarks, the pres-
ident said:

"The God of nature had made
the colored man a tropical plant;
the South was his home according
to divine dispensation, but if any
desired to emigrate to Kansas or
elsewhere, no human power could
prevent them. They have the same
right to go that I have."

To the whites he said:
"You are owners of the soil, and
should be honest in your transac-
tions with colored men."

Gov. Foote, director of the mint
in this city, addressed the Conven-
tion giving some excellent advice.

After permanent organization the
committee on credentials reported
that every capitalist, merchant and
farmer who had come in response
to the call, should be entitled to a
voice in the proceedings; also
all those who had credentials from
county and parish conventions.

Pending a vote on this report,
Rev. Dr. Thompson of St. Philips,
of this city, addressed the conven-
tion.

He said he hoped the colored
men present would refrain from
voting on any resolutions or re-
ports introduced. They were pre-
sented to listen to proposals of capi-
talists, merchants and owners of the
land. Let them come forward
with their guarantees, if satisfac-
tory, endorse them, if otherwise, let
them state their objections.

Mr. H. C. Robinson followed in
the same strain.

Among the resolutions referred
was the following:

"That the convention being call-
ed has assembled to take into consid-
eration the material interests of the
people, irrespective of party or color.
No resolution of a political charac-
ter shall be entertained by the

Chair and debate on such questions
shall be considered out of order."

The report of the committee on
resolutions will, it is thought, favor
a reduction in the rent of land,
and a more general recognition of
the rights of the colored man.

The committee on resolutions re-
ported that having inquired into
the causes of the exodus, they find
the following to embody the main
grievances: The low price of cot-
ton; irrational system of planting
adopted in some sections; vicious
system of credit fostered by laws;
apprehension on the part of colored
people that their civil and political
rights are endangered, and hurtful,
and false rumors disseminated that
by emigrating to Kansas they can
live in indulgence and ease. As a
remedy for the foregoing, the com-
mittee reported certain resolutions
affirming the identity of interests
of the planter and laborer; a guar-
antee to the colored race of the full
enjoyment of their political and
civil rights; the determination of
the whites to insure a fair election;
the ruinous nature of the credit
system; the demand on intelligent
colored men to contradict the false
rumors which have been circulated
among the mass of the race as to
the advantages of a life in the
West. The last resolution declares
the natural right of the col-
ored race to emigrate, but the con-
vention urges them to proceed in it
with intelligence and caution. All
the resolutions were unanimously
adopted, and the convention ad-
journed sine die.

Below is an extract of Mr. Fred-
erick Douglass's views on the Ne-
gro exodus. They are cogently
put, logically expressed and with
not a little of the fire which was
peculiar to the mastery eloquence
of Mr. Douglass in his younger
days. Any expression on this in-
teresting topic from the represen-
tative man of the race is entitled to
consideration:

"I am opposed to this exodus,
because it is an untimely concession
to the idea that colored people and
white people cannot live together in
peace and prosperity unless the
whites are a majority and control
the legislation and hold the offices
of the State. I am opposed to this
exodus, because it will pour upon
the people of Kansas and other
Northern States a multitude of de-
luded, hungry, homeless, naked and
desperate people, to be supported in
a large measure by alms. I am
opposed to this exodus, because it
will enable our political adversaries
to make successful appeals to popu-
lar prejudice, (as in the case of the
Chinese), on the ground that these
people, so ignorant and helpless,
have been imported for the purpose
of making the North solid by ot-

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

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Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
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S. W. Smith, Richmond.
R. W. Fitzgibbon, Natchez, Miss.

HON. B. F. JONES has our thanks for appreciated favors.

Just now the Czar of all the Russias sees something, and dreadfully big at that, out of Nihil, which means nothing.

Planters are clearly of the opinion that Xodus of laborers are injurious to plantation life, but not so offensive to the nostrils as is generally claimed. Business men think so too.

The South of late seems to be monopolizing the convention business. If any good can be rebound thereby we don't suppose anybody will object to these many gatherings.

HAVING done his duty, the President is praised in one political camp, while cursed in the other, for having grown "stalwart." When we saw him at Washington last spring, he was not above the average height.

The letter of Senator Bruce on the exodus which we produce on the first page is the expression of a careful thinker and of one thoroughly conversant with the real situation in the South. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

ALL the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church residing in the North, pronounce the exodus a capital stroke of policy on the part of the Negro. All those in the South think just the other way, from which we infer that even the prelates of the church are apt to form opinions from an interested stand point.

A certain member of Congress from Alabama fell very low in the estimation of all good thinking people when he challenged Senator Logan for a shooting match at each other. The latter, whose physical bravery is well known, treated the challenge with silent contempt. That Alabama member of Congress forgets that the duello died with ante-bellum times.

Our genial and facetious friend, Deputy Collector Dumont, left for the quarantine station on Thursday to be resident there in the interest of Uncle Sam's revenue while the quarantine lasts. What with his endless and spicy jokes and constant shooting of choice epithets at the myriads of gallinipers, he will be the most popular and talkative man in the Buras settlement in less than a month.

THE Democrat says the director of the Mint in this city got his foot into it at the Convention in Vicksburg by attempting to wash a "bloody shirt." Little hard on the venerable ex-Senator from Mississippi; but with his great culture and extended experience, perhaps he sees the need of the South putting on a clean shirt to make a decent appearance in the public estimation of the country at large.

The Vicksburg Convention.

Criticise the means by which the Englishman seeks to attain universal empire; trample on the social vanity of the Frenchman; wound the pride of the Spaniard; and cross the Italian in his love affair, and you stir up the heart of each of them most effectively by this process, when you can by no other. But the American is only moved and thoroughly quickened to the core when his pocket is touched. Other people may consider money trash, the American regards the almighty dollar as the chief end of man, and for such he will sacrifice all other interests. The Negro's cry of distress for years had never been able to stir the conscience of the South until of late when the despised "man and brother" concluded he would make the last appeal to the dearest right of those who profit by his labor—the pocket. The Vicksburg Convention was a ready and sensible reply to that appeal. That body has met and proclaimed to the world that the Negro exodus is not without a cause, and that the business interest of the South demands his retention in these low lands. Nigh as our limited space can permit, we have reported the proceedings of the Convention, and have no hesitation in approving of its work. If the resolutions and expression of sentiments in the Convention will be faithfully carried out, the Mississippi Valley of the South will have started out on a career of prosperity which has been unknown to date, because retarded by a misunderstanding of interests between white and colored, so far as the former is concerned. Our people are docile and reasonable. Let them be assured by a practical manifestation on the part of capitalist, merchant and planter that they are regarded as freemen, and not as peons; that their material interests are fostered by friendly counsel—in urging them to thrift, economy and the acquisition of property, and that their civil and political rights can be in no wise impaired by the change of parties in the South, and all the emigration agents, flaming inducements of an elysian life in the West, will never break in again on the relations of the two races. We take hope from the present. We bury and leave the past behind us. With God for us all and a united action of white and black we can yet make the South what it is by nature—the garden spot of the American Union.

A Quaker of Philadelphia who believes in the scriptural injunction not to blow the trumpet when one does good, has given \$10,000 towards the Kansas exodus. He withholds his name from a yearning class of solicitors who regard every rich man as a legitimate prey to be fleeced for some real or supposed charitable object. If many of the great men at Washington who are forever talking and furthering the exodus could give something out of their large substance to relieve the suffering of such of the needy emigrants already in the West, we would esteem their services much more highly than we now do. Opposed as we are to the indiscriminate feature of the exodus, it is nevertheless a matter of humanity to alleviate the wants of such as are in the West among strangers and in strange scenes. All honor to the good Quaker who has given so freely and unostentatiously of his wealth to smoothen the hardships of the needy emigrants.

The action of the Democratic majority in Congress in shaping the political measures of the late angry debate to a point consistent with the President's views shows that good sense is still an ingredient in the policy of that party. Much as we wish the complete and final overthrow of that party on account of its reactionary tendencies, we like to see it conform to the ordinary usages of common sense while in possession of the Department of the Government now under its control.

CHIEF Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

On Monday last the following ordinance was introduced into the Constitutional Convention:

"By Mr. Eyrne, of Orleans—An ordinance forbidding intermarriage between white persons and persons of color."

As the name of the author of the ordinance indicates, he is a son of Erin and, as such, has either shown the characteristic of his race to perpetrate a bull, and that at the expense of the convention representing the sovereign people of Louisiana, or knows nothing of the nature of the blood in some of the first families of the State in which he lives. This well-meaning Irishman, who is anxious to save his white fellow-citizens of Louisiana from contamination with Negro blood, may be ignorant of what is commonly known hereabouts that many of our F. F. L. are descendants of malatto and quadroon refugees from St. Domingo. They constitute the most refined, cultured and high-toned of our cosmopolitan population—a decided honor to the State. If there is one State in this Union where the "innate prejudice," based on a fear of pernicious results from the intermingling of the blood of the two main branches of the human race, in this nation has been completely demonstrated to be a libel on the wisdom of God who "has made of one blood all the nations of men," that State is Louisiana. For this very reason, the Negro, pure and simple, in this city, bears less and sees less of anything to stamp his color as a badge of disgrace, than perhaps in any other community in the United States. Barring the caste antagonisms which the Anglo-Saxon race brought along with them into the State, the blacks and the flexible Latin element can always live here free from the vulgar prejudices known in other States. But it is just possible that the ordinance was introduced with the foregone conclusion that it is to be incorporated into the organic law. We are very credulous of Democratic simplicity, but until this ordinance is seriously brought forward for the consideration of the convention, we will believe that the Milesian who introduced it intended it as a huge joke.

We warn the proscriptionists of the Democracy from indulging the supposition that the return of any considerable number of those laborers who lately went to Kansas implies that the Negro finds this last card to escape from atrocities a failure. A steady, generous policy towards the race in every section of the State may get their confidence in time; but till that is the case, if they do start again, owing to the repetition of past wrongs inflicted, a messenger from glory will be unable to stay the rush.

We have received the first number of the *National View*, the national organ of the Greenbackers, published at Washington, D. C. In typography, it is clear and fine to the sight; in matter, it has a variety enough to suit the professional newspaper borrower, while its party expressions bristle out savagely in every column. As a business venture, the appearance of the *View* tells well for its future.

When all the Negroes leave this State, wonder how many long, lean, lank old curs will be thrown upon the charity of the world, and how many cows, hogs, sheep, etc., can then be raised without fear of having them stolen? "Why, sir," said a friend recently (referring to Morehouse), "this is the finest stock country in the world, but so long as we are cursed with the presence of negroes here our advantages for raising stock must waste."—Bastrop Clarion.

If such is the terrible consequence of the Negro's presence in Morehouse parish, why don't its citizens contribute something to send him to Kansas? The saving to the parish would certainly justify the outlay. We suspect though, this is a case of big talk, because the blacks have not started a stampede from Morehouse.

Low-neck shoes are worn by the ladies.

GEN. ARMSTRONG, the principal of the Hampton, Va., (col.) Institute does not seem to stand in high favor with the colored people of the East. He is charged with curbing the aspirations of his students, giving them no opportunity when they show brilliant scholarship to enter the faculty of the school after graduation. From this great distance we have always been inclined to think the General is doing a good work for our youth in the Old Dominion. But if the allegations mentioned are true, he should change his policy. A race that has been so long degraded as the Negro, deeply saturated by the teachings of slavery to look on himself with some misgiving, can only be thoroughly educated, in part, by those of his own color; for education does not consist in simply mastering what is to be learned from books. To know and feel that he is indeed a man, the Negro should have the black professor side by side with his white brother. This machoed education can never come from white teachers alone, however competent. And what we here remark in reference to the alleged position of Gen. Armstrong may be equally applied to the educators of similar schools throughout the South. In this city we have three high schools or colleges as they are termed, maintained by Northern philanthropy for the education of our young people, and yet in none of them is a single colored teacher employed! If the real purpose of these establishments is the elevation of our people, colored scholars educated within their walls, or in other places should be called in to aid in the work of moulding the minds of their race. That Gen. Armstrong, by his educational policy, seems to think that we should only know enough to make good servants, shows he is but one degree below those who believe the Negro should get a ripe scholarship, but are unwilling to associate that scholarship with their own to the full development of the manhood of their pupils.

SPEAKING of the Vicksburg Convention, the *Picayune* says: "It will be seen that the causes assigned by the convention for the emigration movement are those which have already been conjectured by the *Picayune*." The venerable lady has a waning memory. While other papers, the *LOUISIANIAN* foremost of all, insisted from the first that this exodus was based on abuses in the labor system, and that the political wrongs have only been a direct, but small factor in determining the movement, the *Picayune*, on the other hand, treated the matter all the way through from a partisan standpoint. She never seriously looked at the real facts in the face, severally and collectively, but imbued with the mistake that Republicans were directing the "on to Kansas" emigration, embraced the occasion to vilify the colored people thereof with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause.

In another place in the article above quoted, the *Picayune* again remarks: "We anticipate much good will come from this Vicksburg meeting, especially if the colored delegates adopt the programme to which, it is understood, they gave their assent." No thanks certainly to the *Pic* that the white representatives in that Labor Convention proved themselves capable of grasping at the gist of the grievances, and giving colored men the proper guarantees. Now let the *Pic* turn in with a right hearty good will to back up the work of the convention, and the colored leaders will do their part.

PINCH's ambition overlapped itself and he is Internal Revenue Agent no more. The Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, D. C. Raum'd him down and out.—Carroll Conservative.

Terrific Pinch, indeed, for an item, or the *Conservative* wouldn't have made such a Raum remark when it learns the editor of this paper invited his own resignation rather than forego his seat in the convention.

WHAT is there to be inferred when a man sends a ten-dollar note to a weekly newspaper for subscription for five years?

Our of the very scanty report thus far transmitted by the Associated Press of the proceedings of the Colored National Conference at Nashville, we clip the following: "The Conference memorialize Congress to place in the hands of a board of regents \$300,000, the amount of unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers and sailors of the Federal army during the late war, the same to be used in establishing and maintaining an industrial and technical school for colored youths in the unoccupied building of Harper's Ferry, or at other places of easy access."

If the above is a fair sample of the kind of work to be done by the Conference at Nashville we have much reason to hope that it will accomplish much for the good of the race. The large unclaimed balance due colored soldiers and sailors which has for years been lying idle in the Treasury, could be placed to no better use than in the manner suggested by the Conference. The forte of the Negro in this country is in the industrial arts, and the more thoroughly skilled he is in all the branches that pertain thereto, the more largely will he add to the national wealth, resuscitate the paralyzed fortunes of the South, and at the same time most efficiently raise himself to independence and respect. Here is a fitting opportunity for the majority in Congress, made up mostly of Southern men to utilize this proposition as a practical evidence of their professed friendship for the Negro, and also to indirectly aid their section to the possession of skilled labor. The latter consideration alone, selfish as it is, will induce them to take up this measure and pass it into a law. As we are of the opinion that the day of blind prejudice against the Negro in the South is at its close, and, as a consequence, the material interests of the two races are now recognized, without reference to political differences, as identical, the compliance of Congress with the request of the memorialists may be looked for as a matter of course.

THE wish is evidently father to the thought in the party who telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "According to the original call the convention was to discuss means for the welfare of the colored race. Under this guise the negroes of the South were to be organized by the Republican leaders, and made solid for the Grant movement in 1880."

As the originator of the Nashville Conference, the *LOUISIANIAN* declares, as false, that the gathering at Nashville was ever intended for other than the purpose for which it was called—to discuss the material condition of the colored people. We are satisfied that our white fellow citizens of the Democratic party have at the best a very poor estimate of the Negro's capacity, but they should know that even the most stupid people in the world must either have made a progress to independent thought and action, or retrograded fearfully (if the Negro, in his condition, can be said to retrograde) within his fourteen years of freedom. Our people generally may be in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, but the Nashville Conference was not designed to raise up a boom in that direction. The record of the conference thus far disproves the wild statement contained in the *Enquirer* dispatch.

DOUBTLESS many an Englishman wishes by this time the parole of that American horse which is breaking down the reputation and wind of all the old and noted racers in England were recalled. Well, John Bull is just a little too heavy in pocket; a little unloading of it to the benefit of cousin Jonathan can do him no harm.

THE cotton market is weak with little doing at the following quotations:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
inferior.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Low Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Strict Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Low Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Strict Low Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Strict Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Good Middling.....	9 1/2	9 1/2
Middling Fair.....	10 1/2	10 1/2

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Oct 30

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PARSONS LODGE No. 3, A. Wicker, W. M., St. P. Casanova, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday of each month.

EZRA CHAPTER No. 4, J. Henri Burch, H. P., W. G. Elliott, Scribe. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

Warm and sultry weather.

Pic-Nics and excursions numerous.

ENGAGEMENTS increasing; marriages at a stand-still; work needed.

It may be prudent to play sick at times, but a continuous relapse of the same old tale is dangerous. So beware, ye! I flooded men.

A new club has recently been organized by the name of "Elephant Club," at 244 Customhouse street. The names of the officers have not yet been learned.

The old reliable news stand of Haley at the corner of Camp and Commercial Place, is always gladdened with good reading matter. All the leading Northern dailies are to be had there.

The young "lady's man" has made another conquest, and is the envy of George Washington of tea party fame. Beware, he (G. W.) has used the club before, but suffered great loss thereby.

The Francis-Amis Benevolent Association will give a grand excursion to Bay St. Louis on Monday, May 26, 1879. Round trip \$1. Mr. Eng. Gardere will please accept thanks for favors received.

MAIL AGENTS and government employees generally seem bent on legally assuming control of the fair ones, to the painful exclusion of equally admiring gallants, whose progress is impeded by pecuniary disabilities.

Mr. MARSHALL J. SIMMS has received the appointment of United States Internal Revenue Gauger at a salary of \$5 per day, or \$1800 a year. This is undoubtedly a good selection as the gentleman is well known to be a promising and well deserving young man.

CERTAIN members of certain organizations make themselves supremely repugnant by their presumption in attempting to deny news men privileges which by virtue of their profession belong to them. The press is a mighty engine. It is best to have it with you.

Mr. L. LAMMANTERE, postal clerk in a recent examination shows one of the best records ever made in the New Orleans post-office, by handling 1055, and only making 16 errors. Such an examination proves that the gentleman is one of the most competent clerks in the service.

A reorganization of one of our finest social clubs is on the tapis. A consummation of such an event will gratify a host of friends of the old organization, and the thought of it recalls past recollections of its pristine glory. By all means reorganize; it will fill a void long felt.

THE LOUISIANIAN acknowledges receipt of complimentary tickets to attend the fourth grand picnic of the Pride of Jefferson Lodge No. 1679 G. U. O. F. at Looper's Park, Monday, May 19, 1879, and is indebted to Messrs. Canfield, Baptist and Smith. Go and enjoy the sport.

It is reported that the Sabbath School of St. Philips Church in connection with the "Mite Society" of that church, will give a picnic at the Orleans Park on Saturday, the 17th inst. From what is known of the enterprising nature of the young ladies composing the "Mite Society," a good time generally may be expected.

It is really gratifying to know that the city authorities, and the citizens generally, are aware to the necessity of putting the city in a first-class sanitary dress ere the heat of summer, with its attendant dangers, is on us. Outside of a lack of enterprise, no one cause so materially retards the progress of New Orleans and tends to keep away capital as the fear of epidemics in the summer. With anything like previous preparation for the warm weather, this city exhibits as clean a bill of health, as any other of its size in the country.

The skating carnival given by the "Mite Society" of St. Philips Church, on last Monday evening at the New Orleans Skating Rink, was largely attended, evidencing the influence of the ladies of the "Mite" and the popularity of the novel entertainment given. The fancy skating of Prof. McMillen was alone worth the price of admission. The numerous and difficult figures executed by him seemingly with so much ease, ranks the Professor among the best in that particular line of "business." The prize skating was beautiful and at times very exciting. Miss Sallie Johnson won the first prize for the best and most graceful lady skater; a beautiful pair of vases were awarded the lucky competitor. The first prize among the gentlemen for graceful and skillful skating, was awarded to Master P. N. Pinchback, a pretty chain pendant of pearl and gold. The second prize was by far the most interesting and exciting of the evening's sport, skating against time. Eleven competitors entering, distance five times around the rink, was won by Mr. Green-Raby, skating the distance in the remarkable time of one minute. The judges on the occasion were Messrs. Ladd, Snead, Dejoie, Bobs, Landry and Holland. The decisions were loudly applauded, thereby showing the sentiment of the audience. The Skating Rink has now become an established institution among us, and under the skillful and polite management of Messrs. Jackson and Devereaux it is daily gaining in popularity. The novelty of the enterprise should be argument sufficient for the organizations both social and benevolent among our people of the advisability of giving skating carnivals at the rink, instead of the usual tedious picnic and more worrisome excursion. The thanks of the LOUISIANIAN are returned to the management for appreciated favors.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inconspicuous manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages. Physicians insist in declaring that a large proportion of the results from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting odor that at present attention, nor would the person by whose aid, however, have any idea as to what was being done.

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The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation. All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

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